

SERVICE IN CUBA

Dramatic Account Showing Neglect of the Men.

A CASE OUT OF THOUSANDS

A Young Lady's Letter on the Home-Coming of Her Brother. At Montauk Point.

(Harper's Weekly, Sept. 10.)

Here is a moving letter from a young woman, describing what she saw at Montauk in her search for a brother who had enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Regiment. Its strength and sadness are beyond comment. We have not mentioned the name of the captain, but will give it to any one having authority to demand it for a proper purpose.—Ed. Harper's Weekly.

Easthampton, Long Island,

August 23, 1898.

My dear Mrs. — I am afraid I shall scare you with a long letter this time, for I have lots to write. I thought you would be interested to hear about Jack, and what I saw at Montauk. Sunday we got a telegram from Jack, saying he was out of detention camp, and we could see him. We went up Monday morning. Mamma and — and I drove from here—twenty miles—and the rest went by train. We were told for Heaven's sake not to go without taking something, and we loaded up the carriage with bread and hard-boiled eggs and fruit and forty or fifty sandwiches, as well as some dozens of handkerchiefs and socks and towels. We were glad we had done so. When we got within a mile or so of camp we began to meet soldiers, both regulars and volunteers. The first I saw was a young boy—he could not have reached eighteen years—who was leaning against the fence. He was white as death, thin, with dark lines under his eyes.

I called to him, and he came walking over—not walking, shuffling like an old man. "I'm awful hungry," he said, when I asked him. His voice was low and weak, and he steadied himself against the carriage as he spoke. We gave him a good meal to take away with him. He wanted to pay us.

They tell me the suffering in the regulars' camp is as great as or greater than that in the volunteers'; but I can't say myself, for I did not go beyond the lines of the Seventy-first. I saw enough there. Men lying in their tents so weak that they cannot drag their canteens toward them, though they are frantic for water. Men, aching in every bone, who have to lie on the bare ground with nothing but a poncho under them. Many of their blankets were stolen by the Cubans, and they have had no others issued to them. Big six-foot bearded fellows so weakened by illness and starvation that they burst into tears at a kind word of action. Boys sitting outside their tents with a look on their faces it is terrible to see—a fixed blank look that asks nothing, but tells an awful story of suffering and despair. It is fearful.

We passed on, more and more sick at heart, until we reached Jack's company. I asked the first man I saw if he were there, and he said yes, and called his name. From in front of one of the tents a tall, thin, shaky figure got slowly up and came toward us. I thought, "Good heavens, I hope that's not Jack!"

It was Jack. We rushed up to him, and he caught hold of us as though he would never let go again. Mamma came up just then, and Jack smiled at her, and the next moment rolled over at our feet in a dead faint.

A dozen men were round us at once, and they bathed Jack's head and gave him brandy, and tried to cheer us up. But it was long before we could bring him to. Then the men carried him to the carriage, and told us to drive him up to the hospital and make the major there give him leave. It was two miles there and a rough drive, but mamma succeeded in getting thirty days' furlough as soon as the surgeon saw him. — and I staid back, and the rest came up just at that moment. We spent the time doing what we could for some of the sick men. Jack was a well man, and was to go on guard that night. He had almost died of the fever in Cuba, and if it had not been for Dr. Froelich he would have been left on the boat coming home. Before that he had bloody dysentery. The men told us that he worked so hard nursing his tentmates who fell ill first that he made himself much worse. They said that long after he ought not to have stood up he was working over them night and day, and would not give up. When they were out of danger he collapsed. I told you I felt sure he was ill, you remember.

Well, we got him home, and he fainted four times—though not such a faint into his head. There he has been ever since, and the doctor fears it will be weeks before he can get up. The men's vitality has gone. They are wrecks. And there was no finer, healthier young fellow on earth than Jack four months ago.

Captain—of Jack's company came up just as Jack fainted. "That's nothing," he said, "he isn't sick; it's just the excitement. He's perfectly well."

I looked at him. He was stout and rosy healthy, comfortably buttoned up in a new uniform. Around him stood a group of pale sick fellows, dirty, un-

shaven, hollow-eyed and terribly thin—his men.

"We suffered awfully," he remarked smiling at me.

"Yes, the men have," I answered, and turned my back on him.

He walked off, but one of the men came up and told me not to make the brute angry, or he would find some way to keep Jack back. "And he will take it out on us, anyway," he added.

I can tell you that frightened me, and I was polite enough after that, and left him in a beaming humor. He looked over what we had brought, and said he thought he'd take a watermelon we had there, and also a box of small cakes. These he put under his arm. Afterwards one of the boys came and said he had requisitioned most of the towels and handkerchiefs for himself, saying they were too good for the men.

I left him with mamma, who could keep up the game. I was afraid I should say something true if I staid longer. He wanted me to come up to his tent, but I wouldn't have entered it for anything on earth. Mamma went, and took the paper for him to sign, so that Jack could go. He had a beautiful big tent, board floor, nice cot, with all the trimmings, and at least four blankets, mamma said. Jack lay on the bare ground, as he had given his blanket to his tentmate, who was sicker than he, and had lost his in Cuba. The boys had their winter uniforms all during the campaign there, and were given their present thin ones on the boat. So they nearly froze at Montauk, which is a very cool place.

Jack and some other men spent Saturday morning—the day they got out of the detention camp—in taking the board floors of the officers up a hill and back again. You can imagine how weak Jack was, and the rest weren't very much better. They were detailed to lug the sections of floor, which are very heavy, up this hill and make the platforms. They finished this, and then received the order to take them back again; that the officers weren't satisfied with that kind. They got them back, and Jack fell into it exhausted. In about ten minutes came the order for the detail to fall in and bring those tent floors back up the hill again. This was the morning.

Later—the doctor tells us that if we had not brought Jack back the day we did, we would probably never have brought him home at all. And to think that there are hundreds and hundreds as badly off as Jack and who cannot get off. They are afraid to muster out the regiments who have been through that Cuban campaign. They are afraid of what the boys are going to say. The horror of some of the men for their officers and the camp amounts almost to mania. Jack says that after the fighting, when they had been a long time without food, the quartermaster at last gave out some hardtack, but very little, so that the famished men were still frantic for more food. There was a lot of hardtack left—they got nothing else—and the men went back and asked for more. The quartermaster refused to give them any.

"Go to the captain if you aren't satisfied—he'll settle you," he remarked. Jack, his tentmate (the man who is now dying) and some others went to the captain. This was his reply:—"You clear out of here."

Quick. If I hear any more of this talk I'll put you all on—little hardtack and water, and nothing else." So they kept on starving.

Later—I have been off tending to Jack. He fainted again. His weakness is something terrifying.

CHAMBERLAIN.

The Colonial Secretary Traveling in America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, his wife and daughter arrived here today on the Majestic. They expect to visit Mrs. Chamberlain's parents at Boston and then make an extended tour through the United States to San Francisco, thence north and through British Columbia.

"I can say to you that ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen favor an alliance between the United States and their country," Mr. Chamberlain said. "We are anxious for it and England will go just as far toward bringing about such an understanding as her dignity will permit. We are waiting for you to name the terms and you may be sure that we will accept anything in reason. An alliance has not come yet, I am sorry to say, but it is in a fair way of realization, I hope, in the near future."

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

A New Auditor-General.

Herbert C. Austin, tax assessor of the Island of Hawaii, has been appointed Auditor-General to succeed Henry Laws, resigned. Mr. Austin is a native of the Islands and is well known to everyone. He has been in the Government service many years and has proved a competent and trusted official. Mr. Laws leaves the office of his own accord to enter a business project in private life.

A La Hawaii.

(Chicago Tribune).

When Dewey comes sailing over the bar The guns will loudly peal. He opened the war, he closed the war, And he never missed a meal!

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

RULE IN FUTURE

Senator Cullom Says No Very Great Changes.

GOOD SYSTEM HERE NOW

Sending for an Interviewer—Territory of Hawaii—Work of Body. To the People.

It was real nice of Senator Cullom to send for an interviewer yesterday and to say this paper was the one he had chosen as a medium for reaching the people of Hawaii. It did not embarrass him at all to explain that he had talked to one newspaper man



SENATOR S. M. CULLOM.

under the impression, till the last moment of the interview, that the caller was on the staff of the Advertiser.

When a man like Mr. Cullom sends for a reporter it is for the purpose of taking on the appearance of saying a whole lot and really saying quite next to nothing. Mr. Cullom declared that he had been greatly pleased in his relations with people here and that he liked the country very much.

The distinguished Senator in almost undertones stated for about the thirtieth time that the Commission work could not, under any circumstances, be divulged at this time. But he, as chairman, desired to make some intimation to the people. Mr. Cullom said the secrecy was compelled by official custom, but that a good guesser could conjecture pretty closely. All the data has been gathered, but the report is not quite finished. The draft of the principal bill is not wholly complete.

The political change will not be anything like a convulsion. That would not do at all. It would be folly. An excellent system has been contrived here and it would not be sensible to tear it to pieces. Hawaii has been governed well since the revolution of 1893. It will continue to be governed well. Alterations will be made slowly. The difference will not be noticed for a long time.

The political position of Hawaii is to be a medium between a territory and a State. The status is new in American history, and will have to be created. Congress will frame the scheme upon recommendations to be made by the Commission.

Hawaii will not be a district, as the District of Columbia, and will not be governed by a commission. It will not be governed under the British colonial scheme, as affirmed by an afternoon paper. It will be a territory, but its present civil systems will be left, as far as possible, undisturbed. There will be a Governor, appointed by the President. The people of Hawaii may be asked to make recommendations. There will be no other appointments from Washington, except of United States Government officials.

"In dealing with Hawaii," said Senator Cullom before his departure yesterday afternoon, "the Government has a peculiar situation to meet. Heretofore in forming territories it has been in areas sparsely settled and with no outlined political systems. Schemes had to be chalked out and the present general one for territories was found to fill the bill. But Hawaii is an old country, older in fact than many of the States, with its political machinery in good shape and running smoothly. Many of its systems are as good as our own; in fact, some are better. The departments are running in the best sort of way, and the people are prosperous under their systems. It would be unfair and unwise to root up these things now by applying straight through the systems we have laid down for the government of territories. A medium between a territory and a state will be sought."

The Senator said with respect to the franchise: "It will be as liberal as the best interests of the people will permit." He declined to state whether or not the right to vote would be thrown open generally to the natives, and referred to the answer just quoted as all he could say on the matter. The Commission will recommend "The Territory of Hawaii" as the proper name for the country.

Senator Cullom wished to make two public statements before leaving Honolulu, the first in relation to the plan of secrecy adopted by the Commission and the second regarding certain memorials received praying for the restoration of the monarchy. He said: "I feel that it is due the people of Ho-

nolulu and the Hawaiian members of the Commission to say that the criticism of President Dole and Justice Frear for not disclosing the work of the body was not justified and was quite embarrassing to those gentlemen. The policy of secrecy was established by the Commission as a body. The reason was that our work is tentative, to be reviewed again at Washington, and we did not feel that it would be wise to give any extended information until our report had been presented to the President. It will then be open to discussion and criticism. In taking this stand there was no feeling on the part of any member of the Commission to disregard the interest the public naturally took in our deliberations. We felt, however, that we were acting for the best in the matter. Let me repeat that President Dole and Justice Frear are free from criticism on that score."

Of the second matter Senator Cullom said: "The Commission has received in an informal way certain memorials asking for the restoration of the old monarchical government. These were simply taken by us for examination and have since been left with the clerk. You may say to the people that they will not be called up again, because the Commission does not feel called upon to consider the subjects contained in that class of memorials. We came to Honolulu under a joint resolution which annexed the Islands to the United States, to determine the legislation that would be best for both countries, and no question of restoration can be considered. Annexation is a settled question and will remain settled. The sooner the people dismiss the idea of restoration from their minds, the better for them, for there is no possibility now for a change of any sort whatsoever."

The Commission party sailed by the Gaelic. There was a big crowd on the wharf to see them off. The band played and then accompanied the steamer well out to sea on the tug.

A BOTANIST.

Distinguished Friend of Dr. W. Maxwell Here for a Day.

Professor Schroter, teacher of botany in the Polytechnic Institute at Bern, Switzerland, is a thorough passenger by the Coptic on a trip around the world. Dr. Maxwell, head chemist for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, was a pupil of the Professor. "Mr. Maxwell was the best pupil I ever had," said the old gentleman last night. "I never in all my life saw a man so careful of details, and often in the class I have predicted, to myself of course, that he would be a success."

The Professor was disappointed to learn that Dr. Maxwell was away in the States on a visit. He was much gratified, however, to learn that his old pupil was getting along so well. At 6 o'clock this morning Professor Schroter will leave for the mountains back of the city to examine some of the natural flora which is there so abundant.

Athletics at Punahou.

At an athletic meeting held Wednesday at Punahou it was decided to send a challenge to the Town Team (football team) for a game to be played on Thanksgiving afternoon, on grounds and under conditions to be decided on later.

Basket-ball and Pony Polo may be introduced later in the year and it is hoped that a basket-ball team may be organized among the girls, and a tennis and basket-ball tournament be arranged with the Kamehameha Girls' School.

The Punahou second football team will probably play the High School team last October 21.

The trustees have voted a sum of money to be used in fixing up the old school hall library into an athletic room, and shower baths and lockers will be put in.

W. H. Babbitt has been elected athletic manager and Raymond Spalding assistant manager.

Mohican.

The United States steamer Mohican arrived in San Francisco September 14, and went immediately to Mare Island to receive a thorough overhauling. It is understood that she will be prepared for a cruise to Samoa, which will take considerable time, as her boilers are in very poor condition and will probably have to be replaced.

Higher Courts.

Isabelle Jones has been appointed guardian of the minor children of E. A. Jones under \$35,000 bonds. C. Lal Young has been appointed guardian of the person and property of Laahia in place of Akoi, discharged.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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Schilling's Best

costs more to make than any other baking powder; but you don't have to pay more. Never mind why—your money back if you don't like it.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

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Original and Only Genuine.
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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's fraud was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a valuable medicine which cures PAIR OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system. When taken in the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Cello, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb., by all chemists.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents. Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

September 1, 1898.

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In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large

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But it is on our

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that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the Islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

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